

1964

## CHAPTER 3—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 303. Chapter 3 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to miscellaneous provisions, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 648. SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES.—Subject to the provisions of section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, the President is authorized, as a demonstration of good will on the part of the people of the United States for the Polish and Italian people, to use foreign currencies accruing to the United States Government under this or any other Act, for assistance on such terms and conditions as he may specify, in the repair, rehabilitation, improvement, and maintenance of cemeteries in Italy serving as the burial place of members of the armed forces of Poland who died in combat in Italy during World War II."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, there will be no action taken on the bill this evening.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I think the Senator will probably make the same statement a week from tonight.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Very likely.

Mr. MORSE. However, that is not what I rose to tell the Senator from Montana. If it is the desire of the Senator from Montana from time to time to lay aside the amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the purpose of considering various problems as they arise, I want him to know that he will have my complete cooperation in agreeing to lay aside the bill at any time he wishes to do so.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I must say that I am surprised and delighted.

## CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the House concur in the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 to the bill (H.R. 7381) entitled "An Act to simplify, modernize, and consolidate the laws relating to the employment of civilians in more than one position and the laws concerning the civilian employment of retired members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes."

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, to aforesaid bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, on July 23 the House of Representatives accepted the Senate version of the compensation bill with one exception. The House struck out section 206. Of the nine amendments that the Senate made to the House bill, the House accepted eight, but they struck out the one section, which is section 206, and agreed to carry it into conference. But now there will be no conference.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I believe that the action is a very happy solution to a very difficult problem that

has confronted the Congress and many of our citizens. I sincerely hope that the Senate will accept the action of the House.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, when the dual compensation bill was passed by the Senate on July 20, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] requested the committee to advise him in regard to crediting military service for retirement purposes for Members of Congress. I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted in the RECORD a letter from Andrew E. Rudock, Director of the Bureau of Retirement and Insurance of the Civil Service Commission. I believe his letter is responsive to this question.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,  
BUREAU OF RETIREMENT AND  
INSURANCE,

Washington, D.C., July 24, 1964.

HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Civil Service,  
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,  
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested for the RECORD in connection with H.R. 7381, I am furnishing an explanation of how the Civil Service Retirement Act operates with respect to the crediting of military service in computing the annuity of a Member of Congress.

The formula for computing Member annuity is set forth in section 9(c) of the Retirement Act (5 U.S.C. 2259(c)). Under this formula, a retiring Member's basic annuity (subject to a maximum of 80 percent of final salary) consists of two parts as follows:

Part I: 2½ percent of "high-5" average salary multiplied by his years of—(a) Member service, (b) active honorable military service performed during war or national emergency while on leave of absence from Congress, if he is not receiving military retired pay, (c) other active honorable military service, not exceeding 5 years, if he is not receiving military retired pay, (d) congressional employees service, not exceeding 15 years: Plus—

Part II: 1¾ percent of "high-5" average salary multiplied by any years of other creditable Federal civilian or military service which, when added to years of 2½ percent service do not exceed a total of 10 years (if 2½ percent service totals 10 years or more, 1¾ percent does not operate), and 2 percent of average salary multiplied by any remaining years of creditable Federal civilian or military service not used at 2½ or 1¾ percent.

If the Member does not receive military retired pay, the formula affords him 2½ percent credit under part I for a limited portion of his active honorable military service. Any remaining military service not used at 2½ percent is credited at the lower percentage rates provided in part II.

If the Member does receive military retired pay, the creditability of his military service is determined under the Retirement Act provisions outlined in my letter to you dated July 14, 1964; that is, under the same rules applicable to employees in general. If the type of retired pay received by the Member falls under one of the exceptions not barring credit for military service, annuity credit for his active honorable military service is computed under the 1¾ or 2 percent steps of part II of the formula. If retired pay is not one of the accepted types, credit is of course barred for all of the Member's military service.

Sincerely yours,

ANDREW E. RUDDOCK,  
Director.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 3.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

## COMMISSIONING ADDRESS FOR U.S.S. "JAMES MADISON" BY HON. THOMAS D. MORRIS

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, this week more muscle was added to one of America's great arms of defense when the *James Madison*, our 23d Polaris submarine, was commissioned at Newport News. I am pleased to offer for the RECORD the splendid address of the day made by the Honorable Thomas D. Morris, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Installations and Logistics, as the submarine was turned over to its well-trained officers and crewmen.

The commissioning honored the fourth President of the United States, who was known as the master builder of the Constitution and who guided the young Nation through the War of 1812.

I have personally met many of the officers and men who served on the *Madison* and have been tremendously impressed by their dedication of their abilities to keep America safe from enemy attack. Two complete crews will man the submarine. Comdr. Joseph L. Skoog, Jr., of Seattle, Wash., will command the blue crew, and Comdr. James D. Kearny, of Washington, D.C., will command the gold crew. The *James Madison* was launched on March 15, 1963.

I ask unanimous consent to have the address printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMISSIONING ADDRESS FOR U.S.S. "JAMES MADISON" (SSBN-627) BY THE HONORABLE THOMAS D. MORRIS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS, JULY 28, 1964, AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Admiral Lowrance, ladies, and gentlemen: It is my pleasant duty today to express to the Navy, to the officers and crews of our 23d Polaris submarine, and to its builders—the deep gratitude and respect of our Government and of the citizens of the free world everywhere.

In a world where no major wars are now raging, it may seem inappropriate to dwell on the awesome destructive power that will be poised ready for launching, in this submarine. It is for this very reason that we speak of our deterrent force—a force to put potential enemies on notice that we have the weapons to retaliate overwhelmingly if attacked. Sixteen nuclear tipped missiles—which take their name from the North Star, Polaris—will soon be hidden somewhere in the vastness of the ocean—ready to rain destruction on a potential enemy, if all-out war should come.

Although we do not wish to rattle our missiles, or raise our weapons in threat, this submarine is an indisputable fact. It is a significant fact. The whole world now appreciates the military significance of the mobile Polaris missile system, as well as of the other weapons in our defense arsenal which include land-based missiles and weapons carried in aircraft. All three types are on constant alert; the submarines on station

at sea, and the aircraft, in flight, in substantial numbers. The *James Madison* is, therefore, a powerful addition to a convincing, unsurpassed deterrent force.

As you know, all *Polaris* submarines are named for outstanding figures in American history. I cannot think of a more fitting namesake than James Madison, a great President and a native Virginian. When ours was a new nation, Madison's efforts to frame a workable constitution were largely responsible for achieving the necessary strength of the Federal Government. In fact, he is known as the master builder of the Constitution.

As the fourth President of the United States—who served from 1809 through 1817—James Madison guided the country safely through the perilous War of 1812. It was his leadership that brought into being the American Navy on the Great Lakes, which delivered the pivotal victories in that region. Madison was a great scholar, President and statesman. He was an intellectual who could exercise firmness with justice.

In the early years of our country when its young government was beset by dissension from within and war from without, the steady nerves and quiet wisdom of James Madison brought the Ship of State safely to harbor. I know that the two crews of this submarine will be a great credit to their outstanding namesake.

The crews of this submarine have been carefully selected and trained to their task. They are about to embark in a ship which is the product of the highest skills of American industry. Scientists, engineers, and skilled craftsmen, who have labored together to build this ship, deserve the respect and thanks of us all. This ship is truly a product of their minds, their hearts, and their hands. It is to the ingenuity of these people—and to their effective hard work—that this Nation owes much of its strength.

There are two striking parallels that we can draw between this submarine and President Madison. This ship was conceived in liberty and dedicated to freedom as was the Constitution of the United States, which owes so much to the inspiration of Madison. This ship has been built to a high purpose—to deter war and assure freedom. Madison's efforts in the Constitutional Convention, in the Federalist Papers, as Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson, and as President, were directed toward the same high purpose—an end to tyranny and assurance of individual freedom.

The second parallel can be drawn between the builders of the ship, and her namesake, in the concern of both for maximum strength at the least cost. President Madison strove for a strong America and one wherein the purchasing power of the dollar would remain high. Submarines, vitally needed for the Nation's defense, such as the *James Madison*, are complex and costly. In building this submarine and in the procurement of all weapons, the Department of Defense vigorously strives for powerful military forces with maximum value for every dollar spent.

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara has recently reported to the President that the Defense Department has achieved a great increase in its military strength and readiness at savings of over \$2½ billion during the past year. Mr. McNamara advised the President that we shall strive to preserve and increase this strength while attaining savings of \$4.6 billion a year by fiscal 1968 and each year thereafter. The Secretary has assured the President that these savings are being achieved by increased efficiency and without any adverse effect on our military strength or combat readiness. It is his conviction and mine that a well equipped Military Establishment and prudent low-cost management go hand in hand.

In fact, during the last 3 years we have increased the number of nuclear warheads

in the Strategic Alert Forces—which include the *Polaris* submarine—by 150 percent. We have achieved a 100-percent increase in general ship construction and conversion to modernize the Navy. Similar increases have been made in Army and Air Force combat strength.

The Secretary of Defense has also paid high tribute to the genius of American industry which has made it possible to produce these miracles of modern technology. The managers and employees of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. stand among the foremost members of defense industry in their ability to contribute new and powerful weapons to our arsenal at a cost which sets a high mark of efficiency for competitive free enterprise. The *James Madison* bears witness to the determination of our Government and of private enterprise to provide the best weapons available at the lowest sound cost to the Nation's taxpayers.

In closing, I would like to commend the men of the *James Madison* who will soon embark on their first operational patrol. I believe that if President Madison were alive today he would stand here proudly, knowing that the safety of his country is in the hands of men as patriotic and dedicated to freedom as any who ever served this Nation. Your willingness to endure the long, lonely patrols in the remote depths of the sea are setting a new standard of self-sacrifice in your country's service. I know that this submarine will be a credit to the officers and men who man her, and I also know that I speak for all Americans in extending to you our best wishes for a peaceful voyage. May God watch over you. Thank you.

#### PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S STATEMENT ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, yesterday the President of the United States reminded the Nation and the world that this week marks the first anniversary of the nuclear test ban treaty signed in Moscow on August 5, 1963. This is, indeed, a most timely and relevant statement.

In my opinion, history will record the nuclear test ban treaty as the single most important accomplishment of our late President, John F. Kennedy. History will note clearly that on this date—August 5, 1963—the world took one long step back from the brink of nuclear destruction.

In his profound analysis of the elements of world peace delivered at American University on June 10, 1963, President Kennedy observed:

There is no single, simple key to this peace—no grand or magic formula to be adopted by one or two powers. Genuine peace must be the product of many nations, the sum of many acts. \* \* \* For peace is a process—a way of solving problems.

One year later the nuclear test ban treaty stands as a major contribution in that process which President Kennedy understood with such clarity and vision.

The U.S. Senate and the American people responded to this challenge of transforming the drift toward war into a process of peace. As President Johnson noted yesterday, three-fourths of the Republicans joined with four-fifths of the Democrats in approving the resolution of ratification by the overwhelming margin of 80 to 19. As with the passage of the civil rights bill this year, the two

great political parties of America joined together in achieving an objective so obviously in the best interests of this country. We can be justly proud of a political system which permits such accommodation and cooperation when the security of our people is at stake.

One year later we breathe air which is cleaner of nuclear contamination. This is a factor which every American family understands and appreciates, for the debate on the ratification of the treaty had disclosed shocking examples of unacceptably high levels of radiation to which Americans had been exposed. This year has passed without any atmospheric testing; every American reaps the benefits of the resulting lower levels of nuclear fallout.

President Johnson also reported that the program of safeguards to insure against secret testing has been fully implemented and that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have reported that satisfactory progress is being made under this program. As the President said yesterday:

Indeed the safeguards program leaves us much safer against surprises than we were in the period of moratorium begun in 1959.

In the past year the United States has not relaxed in its mission to protect freedom around the world. In fact, our defense capability has never been more powerful. But in this past year we have been successful in reducing somewhat the nuclear arms race. We have contributed to the process of peace for which every President has labored since the dawn of the atomic age. We must never forget that President Truman, President Eisenhower, President Kennedy, and President Johnson have been united in their belief that an enforceable nuclear test ban treaty clearly enhanced American national security.

Let us join with President Johnson in this affirmation:

We can live in strength without adding to the hazards of life on this planet. We need not relax our guard in order to avoid unnecessary risks. This is the legacy of the nuclear test ban treaty and it is a legacy of hope.

I ask unanimous consent that President Johnson's remarks of July 30, 1964, dealing with the first anniversary of the nuclear test ban treaty be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The PRESIDENT. First, a year ago this week the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed and agreed upon. Today, a year later, more than 100 nations have joined the 3 original signing countries. We have also seen a U.N. resolution banning weapons of mass destruction in outer space, and steps to cut back production of fissionable materials.

A year without atmospheric testing has left our air cleaner. This is a benefit to every American family, and to every family everywhere, since all radiation, however small, involves some possibility of biological risk to us or to our descendants. At the same time we have taken every precaution to insure the security of the United States. To this end, we have put into full effect the program of safeguards originally approved by President Kennedy on the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I can report that the Chiefs have reviewed the present program

and agree that satisfactory progress is being made under it. Indeed the safeguards program leaves us much safer against surprises than we were in the period of moratorium begun in 1959.

Even if this treaty should end tomorrow, the United States would be safer and stronger than before. We owe the test ban treaty, and this year of progress, to the determined and dedicated leadership of a great President, and the Senate of the United States and this leadership toward peace has had no partisan tinge. Four-fifths of the Democrats and three-fourths of the Republicans in the Senate voted for this treaty. It is therefore right that all Americans, without regard to party, should give thanks in this anniversary week for what the President and the Senate achieved last year.

This thankfulness can be traced to the deep desire that all of us have for a world in which terror does not govern our waking lives. We should think of a world in which we need not fear the milk which our children drink; in which we do not need engage in agonizing speculation on the future generations and whether they will be deformed or scarred.

We can live in strength without adding to the hazards of life on this planet. We need not relax our guard in order to avoid unnecessary risks. This is the legacy of the nuclear test ban treaty and it is a legacy of hope.

#### "FLOODWATERS AN ASSET"

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, Montana was recently ravaged by some of the most damaging floods in its history. As a result of these floods in Montana there has been considerable speculation concerning the construction of additional flood-control projects. As always, there are those who maintain that big flood-control dams are not needed and do not serve any purpose except in time of floods—which, fortunately, do not occur very often. Not all of us in Montana follow that line of thought; and recently I was pleased to find that an objective editor outside the State of Montana supports our position.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial entitled "Floodwaters an Asset," from the Minneapolis Star, and reprinted in the Great Falls Tribune, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### OTHER EDITORS SAY "FLOODWATERS AN ASSET"

The June floods in Montana caused tens of millions of dollars damage and took many lives. The Great Northern Railway alone had to spend \$3 million to restore its service.

Great waste and damage, yes, but not entirely waste. Less than three decades ago, the same water would have poured down the Missouri River, perhaps damaging points below Montana, and would have ended up in the Gulf of Mexico. The only useful function might have been the moistening of some farmlands along the way.

Last month's floodwaters did not do this. Instead, they ended up peaceably in the chain of Missouri River reservoirs that extend from Fort Peck Dam in eastern Montana, to Gavins Point Dam in eastern South Dakota.

The six-dam system scored a net gain of 4.9 million acre-feet in June, or more than three times as much as actually was released at Gavins Point to flow south. On June 30 storage had reached a record 48.8 million acre-feet—a valuable and growing natural

resource to aid power production, navigation, recreation and, hopefully someday, large-scale irrigation in both North and South Dakota.

The question of such irrigation is timely, for the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee last month approved the first \$207 million phase of the proposed Garrison diversion project in North Dakota. This irrigation measure is expected to be taken up by the full House this summer. It already has passed the Senate in slightly different form. What the House does will have a significant impact on the future of North Dakota.

#### THE RUSSIAN GRAIN DEAL

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, the Daily Kennebec Journal, of Augusta, Maine, has a long and distinguished record for the excellence of its objective and cogent editorials.

The lead editorial of the July 28, 1964, issue of this great publication illustrates its editorial excellence. I commend it to the Members of this body, and I ask unanimous consent that it be inserted in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE RUSSIAN GRAIN DEAL

Joseph J. Lombardo, commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, has urged that this country halt wheat shipments to Russia pending investigation of reports that the Soviets are reshipping U.S. grain to Cuba.

Soviet spokesmen have denied reports by the captain and chief officer of the U.S. freighter *Sister Katingo* that they saw American wheat being loaded aboard a Soviet vessel for shipment to Cuba in the Black Sea port of Novorossiisk.

The *Sister Katingo* is the vessel which the Russians halted at sea, with three shots across the bow, following a dispute over cargo-handling charges. A boarding party from a Soviet naval ship then searched the U.S. vessel, compelled the captain to sign a paper which he couldn't translate, and fined him the equivalent of about \$50.

Demanding that further U.S. grain shipments to Russia halt until the charges made following this incident can be investigated, the VFW commander says that "the United States finds itself in the strange position of building up a regime dedicated to our own destruction."

The United States-Soviet wheat deal has been a strange thing from the beginning.

First, the American people were given the impression that this country would get rid of some surplus wheat for which the Russians would pay in gold. But then it developed that long-term credit had been extended from the Export-Import Bank to both the Soviet Union and Red Hungary. Instead of swapping grain for gold, we were letting the Reds say, "Charge it, please."

Next, there was the word that at least 50 percent of the wheat for Russia must be hauled in U.S. vessels. But American ships have moved very little of that grain. Paul Hall, president of the AFL-CIO Seafarers Union, has understandably expressed organized labor's unhappiness over this.

The charge that U.S. wheat is now going to Communist Cuba, via the Soviet Union, would, if substantiated, serve as one more example of Red duplicity in the face of a supposedly binding agreement: Under terms of the export licenses granted by the Department of Commerce for the Soviet wheat shipments, none of the grain may be exported from Russia without U.S. approval.

#### RADIO'S NEW LOOK

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, in spite of the inroads made by television, the radio industry continues prosperous and vigorous. Local radio stations across the country in recent years have brought forth many interesting and stimulating program ideas. The effectiveness of these ideas can be seen in the continuing growth of radio audiences. The Federal Communications Commission has estimated that radio is listened to in at least 40 million homes each week.

Radio has great potential. Nowhere in the country has this potential been shown to better advantage than in Seattle, Wash., where the small radio station KRAB-FM has developed, in little more than a year, a devoted, if small, following.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article describing this station and its original and challenging programming. The article is from the June issue of Seattle.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### RABBLE'S BABBLE, HOT LICKS BY BIX

(By Rillmond Schear)

In a ramshackle structure that used to be a doughnut shop, a radio announcer throws three switches in quick succession and breathes the fumes of Spanish wine into a microphone. "This is KRAB in Seattle," he says—and then he coughs. Around the city, people are presumably seated by their radios, monitoring Seattle's most extraordinary broadcasting operation. They listen attentively as the announcer continues: "We're now going to hear a program of occupational disease music, with the Falashas of Ethiopia"—and he is dead serious.

KRAB is that odd little FM station (107.7 on the dial) which refuses to take advertising but will happily put on anything else that people care to hear—or to air. Of four listener-supported stations in the country, it is the only one which is independently owned and operated. Its subscribers pay \$12 a year, but KRAB keeps right on running impressive deficits. The advantages of this unique system are obvious, for KRAB is getting more irresistible all the time.

Typical programs include such varied fare as "The Pedagogy of the Russian Violin, Gas Warfare" (an article in favor of; read from the National Review); "Jelly Roll Morton Tells His Own Story"; a live panel discussion about the State's liquor laws; readings in Latin, Russian, Chinese, Urdu, and other popular languages; "Sacred Music of the Renaissance"; "Music for the Glass Harmonica"; "Music of Afghanistan"; and "Music for Belly Dancers" (featuring Vivaldi, Bix Beiderbecke, Tschalkovsky and Leadbelly).

In return for their contributions, subscribers receive a program guide every 2 weeks that is printed, surprisingly enough, in English. They are also regularly urged to support KRAB in ways other than financial—from interviewing dignitaries to prettifying the premises.

On any given day, people who show up at the studios may include housewives, high school kids, physicians, dock workers, lawyers and assorted beatniks. Their combined experience in radio amounts to almost nothing, and their social and political opinions, if they happen to have any, are as disparate as their backgrounds.

Therein lies the great value of KRAB. It is Seattle's leading medium for the unusual,

the offbeat, the unpopular and—often—the unheard of. Material for KRAB has to meet only two conditions: it must have inherent quality and it must, by its very nature, be unlikely to get aired by any other radio station.

The character of KRAB, both on and off the air, has been shaped by its founder, Lorenzo Milam, who also doubles as its program director, chief announcer and head politician. "If there's just one guy who thinks that certain stuff is great," says Milam, "I'll play it."

A tall, affable 30-year-old who was crippled by polio in his youth, Milam spends much of his time coaxing the right people (he hopes) into appearing on KRAB as commentators, interviewers or panelists—a role that is particularly attractive because panel members are served beer or wine while on the air. Milam makes a special point of attracting extremists. "Those wild ideas," he says, "you've got to have them to form your own opinions somewhere in between."

Perhaps the strangest thing about KRAB is that it should have sprouted and flourished here in Seattle when the original seed was sown some 3,000 miles away. That was in Jacksonville, Fla., Milam's hometown, where the young Lorenzo used to lie awake nights listening to east coast stations and imagining how he might revolutionize their programming.

Years afterward, in 1959, Milam appeared personally before the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D.C., and proclaimed his wish to start a station. "They thought that was pretty funny," he recalls now.

His initial ploy was to launch a KRAB-type operation in Washington itself. This proved fruitless, so Milam decided to apply for a commercial license in some other city. His first choice was Seattle, which he had never visited but which, from everything he had heard, sounded like a reasonably civilized place.

The application that he filed with the FCC made three essential claims: (1) He was legally qualified to own a station ("You have to prove you are a good guy," he says); (2) he was technically qualified by virtue of owning a transmitter of 1946 vintage which had cost him \$5,000; and (3) he was financially qualified because of liquid assets exceeding \$15,000 that he had inherited from his father.

Milam mailed in his application and took off for Spain. A year later, he got the FCC's go-ahead. It was in April 1962 that Milam arrived here without fanfare to start KRAB.

The choice of call letters had partially been a fluke. The FCC required applicants to submit 10 combinations of 4 letters, listed in order of preference. Milam headed his list with KLEE ("I like his paintings") and KANT ("the philosopher; I have not read his works, but"). The FCC passed these over in favor of No. 3—KRAB. It had been included "more or less facetiously," according to Milam, but he has no regrets. "A crab can go in all directions," he points out. "In time of danger, it can scuttle under the nearest rock, and it is capable of delivering a vicious bite."

After looking over Seattle, Milam decided to locate the station in an abandoned building at 91st Northeast and Roosevelt Way, which he now rents for \$75 a month. Then he advertised in Broadcasting magazine for "an engineer to work with no pay." To his surprise, Milam got one—a teenage technical genius named Jeremy Lansman, of San Francisco, who, at 13, had run his own six-station network by making 5-watt transmitters and passing them out among his neighborhood pals—until the FCC smashed the illicit operation.

After 6 weeks of tinkering, Lansman got KRAB's ancient transmitter to perk. "Then," recalls Milam, "the bloody power

transformer started shooting blue sparks all over the place, so we took it out on the street and started beating and kicking it. That was our first live broadcast—us taking out all our aggressions on the old transformer."

Even now, KRAB has only two paid employees. One of these is Charles Howlett, an engineering student who has succeeded Lansman and earns \$25 a week as chief technician. The other is Robert Garfias, an ethnomusicologist at the university, who makes \$25 weekly as the station's music director.

All performers appear without pay, and they are a decidedly diverse group. Among KRAB's commentators have been Dr. William Halliday, a physician who favors conservation and opposes Federal medical plans; Frank Krasnowski of the Socialist Workers' (or Trotskyite) Party; Father Thomas O'Brien, a conservative who is director of the honors program at Seattle University; Donald Flynn of the John Birch Society; Dr. Frederick Exner, a radiologist and critic of fluoridation; and Deb Das, an Indian-born graduate student at the university who espouses a mystical approach to politics.

The number of subscribers now exceeds 500, which assures KRAB a monthly income of more than \$500. The station costs \$975 a month to operate. The gap is closed, more or less, through such fundraising gimmicks as concerts, cover-charge parties and outright begging. Solicitations are spearheaded by a group called Claw—the Committee to Enlighten the Airwaves—which is run by Bud Havilich and his wife, Sylvia. Havilich is a longshoreman.

But the station's best promotion is the bimonthly program guide that Milam puts together. In it he writes passionate paeans to KRAB in a Dos Passos-esque style. To him, the transmitter has a "great smelly driving hum." The sound is therapeutic, for it means "that your scurrilous words are flooding the countryside, bouncing off hills and trees, ramming headlong into cows . . . filtering into that radio, into that tiny coil of heat . . . red, deep, mysterious."

Not long ago, the program guide listed a discussion of "The Origin of the Species," which was to be followed by an "Origin of the Species Concert" blending Australian aboriginal music, Charlie Mingus and Pithecanthropus Erectus. A program of "Poems by THOMAS PERRY" (written long before he went to Congress and accompanied by appropriate music) was followed several weeks later by "Poems by Mao Tse-tung" because the guide explained, "It has been claimed that our presentation of the poetry of THOMAS PERRY did not give equal time to the other side."

As a clearinghouse for ideas, which makes KRAB invaluable to Seattle, the station is wide open to charges of propagandizing. However, Milam himself is entirely apolitical. "I was sort of a mushy liberal in school," he concedes, "but this station has been an eye opener. I've found there are just as many finks on the left as on the right. I'm confused. My views change from day to day. I tend to agree with the individual I'm drinking beer with. To hell with politics—I prefer Baroque music."

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Has an order been entered to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An order has been entered that the Senate adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

#### NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO LIMITING DEBATE ON FOREIGN AID BILL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I think, in fairness to the Senator from Montana and myself, I should say that, as I did last year, I take the position that the foreign aid bill should be discussed under the rules of the Senate, without any agreements involving any limitations fixing a time to vote or any of the other provisions that can be made by unanimous consent. But I want the Senator to know I speak in good faith when I tell him I have every intention of expediting the handling of the foreign aid bill in every possible way, consistent with adequate and full discussion of the points involved. I believe time will be saved by following that course of action.

I thought, in fairness to myself, I should make that statement, so it is understood that as we undertake consideration of the foreign aid bill this year, I shall take the position that it should be discussed under the rules of the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator.

#### AMENDMENT OF SECTION 3 OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT OF 1946

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to reconsider Senate bill 1666, and that the Senate reconsider the votes by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, has this matter been cleared?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes, it has been cleared, I assure the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1666) to amend section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 324, of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 238), to clarify and protect the right of the public to information, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request to reconsider the engrossment, third reading, and passage of the bill?

The Chair hears no objection.

The bill is before the Senate.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on Tuesday, July 28, 1964, the Senate passed without debate S. 1666, amendments to section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 238). I entered subsequently a motion of reconsideration of S. 1666, and the bill returned to the calendar.

I want to make it crystal clear to every Senator that I am not opposed to S. 1666. It deals with the vital subject of access of information in Federal agencies and every Senator knows that certain agencies through the years have abused in a most flagrant manner the legitimate right to withhold certain privileged or confidential information. The time for